Updates of *Agricultural Outlook's* statistical tables are just a click away at www.ers.usda.gov/publications/AgOutlook

Farm, Rural, and Natural Resources Indicators

	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	Annual percent change 1990-2000	2001-02	2002-03
Cash receipts ($ billion)	169.5	188.0	193.7	202.8	193.5f	200.5f	1.3	-4.6	3.6
Crops	80.3	100.8	94.1	96.4	97.6f	101.6f	1.6	1.3	4.0
Livestock	89.2	87.2	99.6	106.4	95.9f	98.9f	1.1	-9.9	3.2
Direct government payments ($ billion)	9.3	7.3	22.9	20.7	13.1f	17.6f	9.4	-36.6	33.7
Gross cash income ($ billion)	186.9	205.9	230.4	238.5	222.5f	234.9f	2.1	-6.7	5.6
Net cash income ($ billion)	52.7	52.5	58.4	59.7	46.3f	51.3f	1.0	-22.5	11.0
Net value added ($ billion)	80.8	74.8	92.1	90.9	76.5f	90.8f	1.3	-15.9	18.7
Farm equity ($ billion)	702.6	815.0	1,022.3	1,059.0	1,086.6f	1,099.7f	3.8	2.6	1.2
Farm debt-asset ratio	16.4	15.6	15.3	15.4	15.7f	16.0f	-0.7	1.7	2.2
Farm household income ($/farm household)	38,237	44,392	61,947	64,117p	62,515p	65,095f	4.9	-2.5	4.1
Farm household income as a percentage of U.S. household income (%)	103.1	98.8	108.6	110.2p	na	na	0.5	na	na
Nonmetro-metro poverty gap (%)	3.6	2.2	2.6	3.1	na	na	-3.2	na	na
Cropland harvested (million acres)	310	302	314	311p	307p	na	0.1	-1.3	na
USDA conservation program expenditures ($ bil.)[1]	3.0	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.5q	na	1.3	-5.4	na

Food and Fiber Sector Indicators

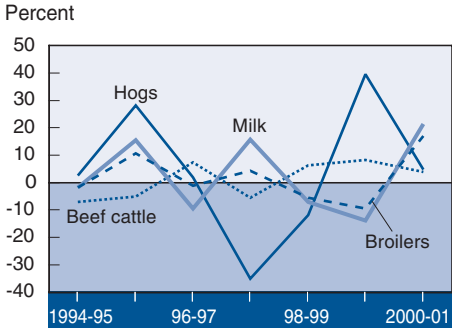
U.S. gross domestic product ($ billion current)	5,803	7,401	9,825	10,082	10,446f	10,843f[2]	5.4	3.6	3.8
Food and fiber share (%)	15.1	14.2	12.6	12.3	na	na	-1.8	na	na
Farm sector share (%)	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	na	-5.4	0.0	na
Total agricultural imports ($ billion)[1]	22.7	29.8	38.9	39.0	41.0	43.0f	5.5	5.1	4.9
Total agricultural exports ($ billion)[1]	40.3	54.6	50.7	52.7	53.3	57.0f	2.3	1.1	6.9
CPI for food (1982-84=100)	132.4	148.4	167.8	173.1	176.2	179.5f	2.4	1.8	1.9
Personal expenditures on food as a percentage of disposable income (%)	11.6	10.6	10.1	10.2	10.2p	na	-1.4	0.0	na
Share of total food expenditures for at-home consumption (%)	54.9	53.7	53.1	53.3	52.6p	na	-0.3	-1.3	na
Farm-to-retail price spread (1982-84=100)	144.5	174.5	210.3	215.4	221.2	na	3.8	2.7	na
Total USDA food and nutrition assistance spending ($ billion)[1]	24.9	37.9	32.6	34.2	38.0	na	2.7	11.1	na

f = Forecast. p = Preliminary. q = 2002 Administration request. na = Not available.

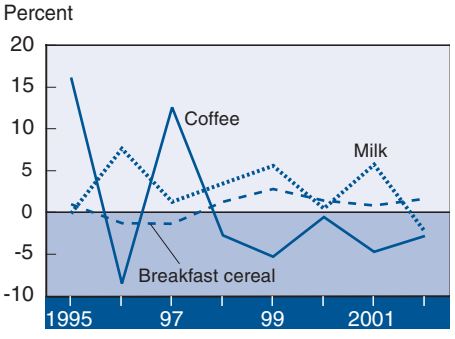
[1] Based on October-September fiscal years ending with year indicated.

[2] Forecast for 2003 based on March 2003 forecasts from the Office of Management and Budget.

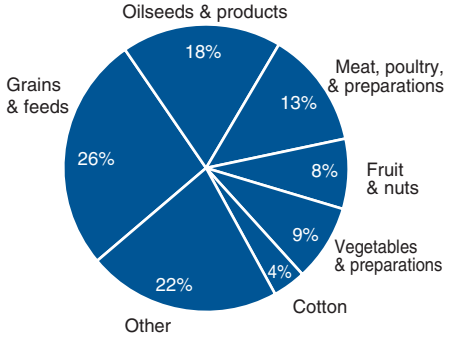
Annual change in prices received by farmers: Livestock and milk



Annual change in Consumer Price Index for selected foods



Major U.S. agricultural exports in 2002



For a complete list of data sources and contact persons, see *www.ers.usda.gov/AmberWaves*

Behind the Data

Estimating Consumption of Caloric Sweeteners

Since 1941, ERS has estimated annual U.S. total and per capita consumption of caloric sweeteners. The data series comprises dry-weight consumption estimates of refined cane and beet sugar, corn sweeteners, honey, and edible syrups.

The estimates are based on deliveries of sweeteners by processors, refiners, and importers to U.S. food and beverage manufacturers, institutional users, wholesalers, and retailers. Food and beverage manufacturers use the sweeteners in processed products ranging from candy and soft drinks to catsup, yogurt, peanut butter, and boxed rice mixes. Food wholesalers and retailers distribute refined sugar, honey, maple syrup, and molasses for individual and household use.

ERS relies on estimates of refined cane and beet sugar deliveries published by USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) in *Sweetener Market Data.* These estimates include sugar refined from domestic and imported raw sugar as well as refined sugar imports. As required by law (currently, the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002), all sugar beet processors and sugar cane refiners in the United States and Puerto Rico provide FSA with monthly reports on deliveries of refined sugar. USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service provides FSA with estimates of refined sugar imports.

ERS estimates deliveries of corn sweeteners (high-fructose corn syrup, glucose, and dextrose) for domestic food and beverage uses (excluding nonfood uses), using information from industry contacts, consulting firms, and U.S. Census Bureau import data.

ERS divides total deliveries of various sweeteners by population to estimate per capita deliveries. Estimates of per capita delivery help determine whether Americans, on average, are consuming more or less added sugars over time. The delivery estimates, however, overstate the actual human intake of caloric sweeteners by not excluding amounts lost to human use through food spoilage, plate waste, and other losses in the home and marketing system. To obtain a measure of actual intake per capita, ERS subtracts estimated losses of caloric sweeteners from per capita deliveries. Average losses at the retail/institutional level total 11 percent, while those at the consumer level total 20 percent.

Estimates of per capita intake of caloric sweeteners made using this procedure may provide more accurate measures of average intake than estimates based on food intake surveys, particularly if some survey respondents underreport consumption of foods containing added sugars.

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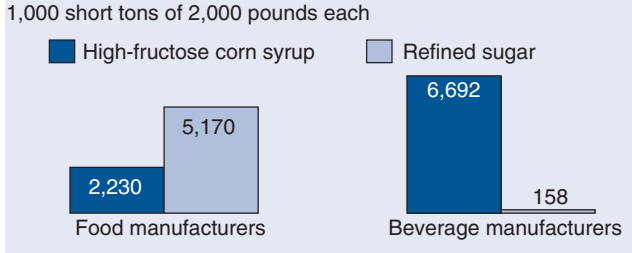
Caloric sweetener deliveries for domestic foods and beverages and estimated human intake, 2001

Sweetener type	Annual deliveries: Volume	Annual deliveries: Share of total	Annual deliveries: Per capita	Intake per capita[1]: Annual	Intake per capita[1]: Daily
	1,000 short tons	*Percent*	*—Pounds—*		*Teaspoons[2]*
Refined sugar	9,201	43.8	64.6	46.0	13.6
Corn sweeteners	11,623	55.4	81.6	58.1	17.2
High-fructose corn syrup	8,922	42.5	62.6	44.6	13.2
Glucose syrup	2,231	10.7	15.7	11.1	3.3
Dextrose	470	2.2	3.3	2.3	0.7
Honey	135	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.2
Edible syrups	50	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
Total	21,008	100.0	147.4	105.0	31.1

Totals may not add exactly due to rounding. Numbers are dry weight.
[1]Excludes losses averaging 11 percent at the retail/institutional level and 20 percent of the new subtotal at the consumer level (the two totaling to about 29 percent of initial deliveries).
[2]Daily intake in teaspoons = average annual intake in pounds / 365 days per year x 16 ounces per pound x 28.3495 grams per ounce / 4.2 grams per teaspoon.

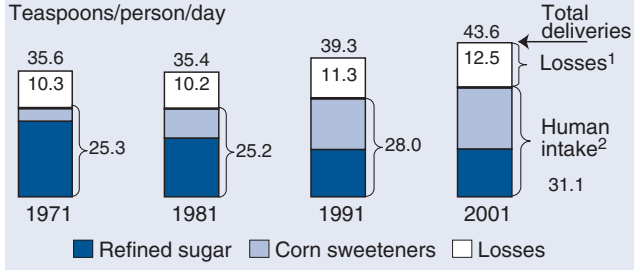
Source: Economic Research Service, Farm Service Agency, and Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

Deliveries of major caloric sweeteners to U.S. food and beverage manufacturers in 2001



Source: Farm Service Agency and Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

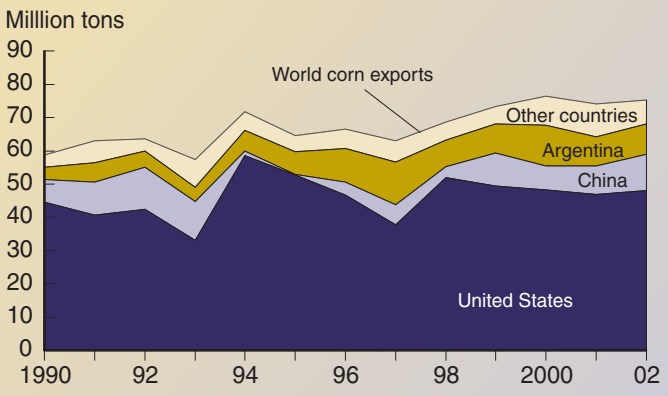
Intake levels represent the difference between total deliveries of caloric sweeteners for food and beverage use and estimated losses



[1]Losses include retail and institutional losses as well as household plate waste and spoilage. [2]USDA's Food Guide Pyramid recommends limiting intake of added sugars to 6 teaspoons a day for diets of 1,600 calories, 12 teaspoons for diets of 2,200 calories, and 18 teaspoons for diets of 2,800 calories.

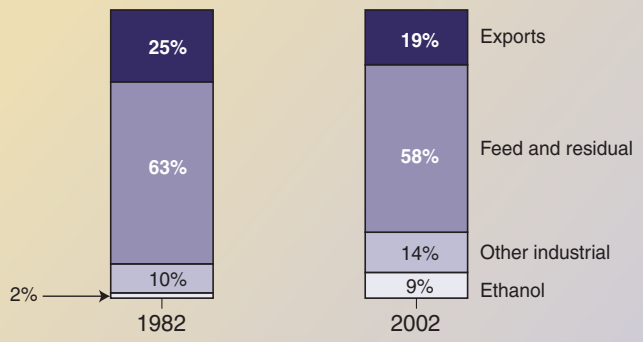
Markets and Trade

China captures growth in corn market in 2002



Source: Foreign Agricultural Service, USDA.

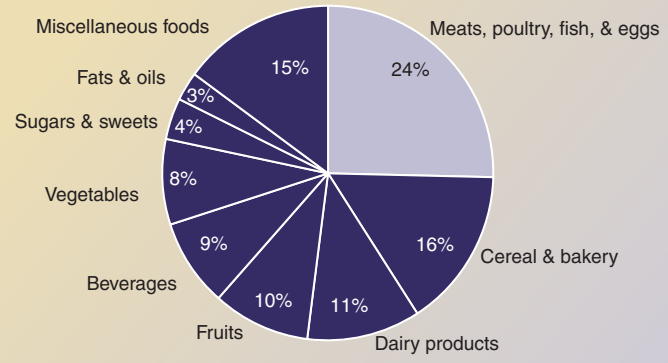
Share of U.S. corn converted to ethanol and other industrial uses continues to climb



Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce and various USDA agencies.

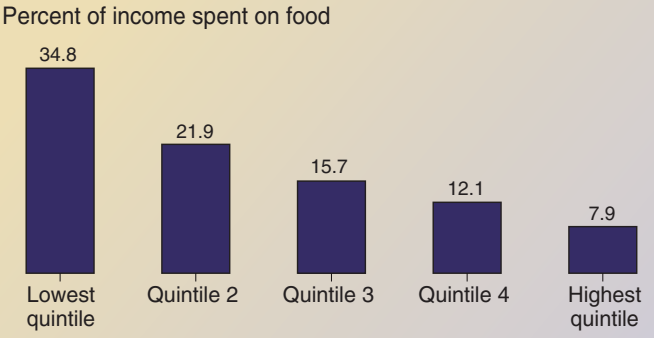
Diet and Health

Americans spent a quarter of their at-home food budget in 2002 on meats, poultry, fish, and eggs



Source: Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey.

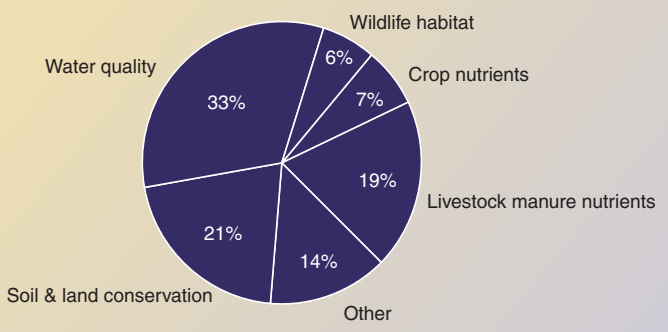
Lowest income families spent over a third of their incomes on food in 2002, while the highest income families spent less than a tenth



Source: Based on Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Expenditure Survey.

Natural Resources and Environment

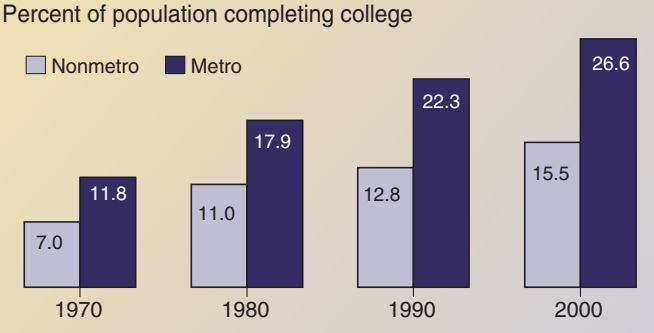
Funding for USDA's Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) addresses various environmental concerns



Source: Based on 1997-2000 data from the Farm Service Agency, USDA.

Rural America

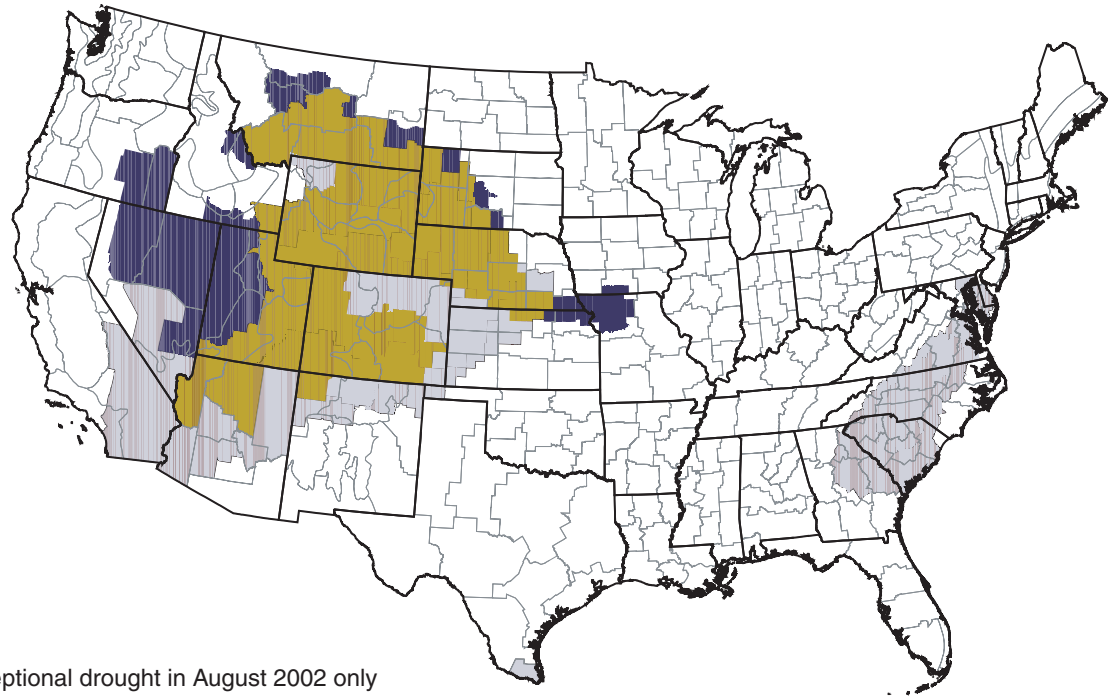
While a higher proportion of the population is completing college, the nonmetro-metro gap in college completion is widening



Note: For all years, metro and nonmetro areas are defined using the 1990 Census.
Source: Calculated using data from the Census Bureau's Censuses of Population.

On the Map

As of March 11, 2003, extreme or exceptional drought conditions continued or had emerged in much of the Rockies, but had retreated from the Southeast and parts of the Plains and Southwest.



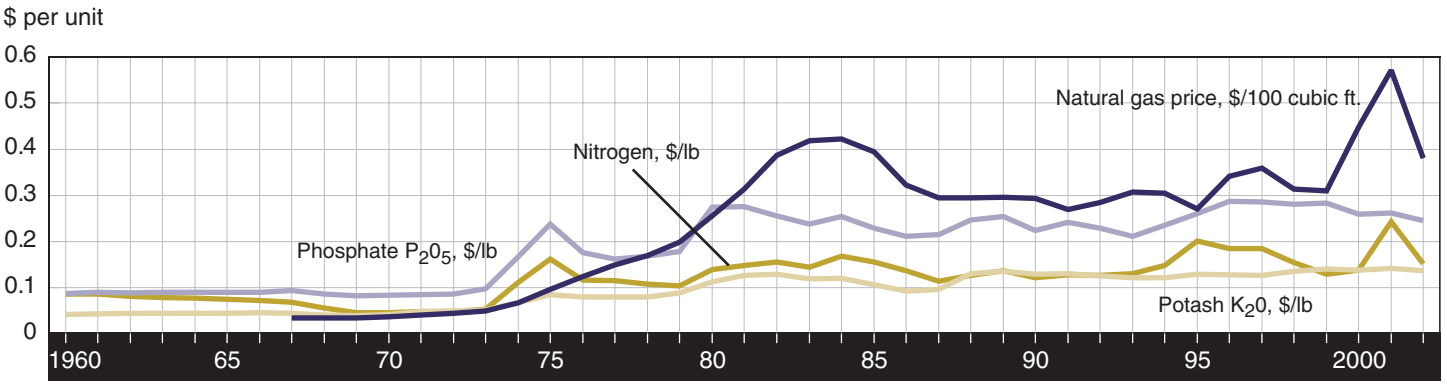
Drought Indicator

- Extreme or exceptional drought in August 2002 only
- Extreme or exceptional drought in March 2003 only
- Extreme or exceptional drought in both periods

Based on U.S. Drought Monitor for August 6, 2002, and March 11, 2003 (www.drought.unl.edu/dm/monitor/html)

In the Long Run

Natural gas is the primary input to ammonia production, which, in turn, is the major input to production of nitrogen fertilizer. In recent years, increasing demand for natural gas and variations in supply have caused shortrun fluctuations in natural gas prices, affecting nitrogen fertilizer production costs and prices. Phosphate and potash fertilizers are mined, with prices reflecting increased mining costs and annual variations in demand. The long-term upward trends in natural gas and fertilizer prices are expected to continue as production costs increase.



Source: Fertilizer prices are from National Agricultural Statistics Service, USDA. Natural gas prices are from Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy.